

# READY FOR REVOLT.

Cubans Are Once Again Preparing to Throw Off the Spanish Yoke.

## ANOTHER FREE REPUBLIC

May Be Added to the American List by the Anniversary of

## THE DISCOVERY OF COLUMBUS.

Graphic Sketches of the Leaders in the Present Movement.

## CLUBS FORMED ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

CHICAGO, July 27.—"A revolution in the Island of Cuba is likely to take place at any moment," said R. G. Socorro, who was until recently Secretary of the Council of Presidents of Cuban clubs at Key West. "We Cubans want to see the celebration of the discovery of America, and our contribution will be to add another free republic to the continent which Columbus discovered. Much blood will likely flow in the island before the end of the year, as we intend to fly the Cuban flag from the Castle in the port of Havana by the time the anniversary comes."

"The state of affairs in Cuba is ripe for a revolution. The discontent is general by reason of the Government's exactions. Spain is a poor nation to pay its debts, and all the debts it is taking out of Cuba. It has too many men who have to be supported in office, and when it cannot do better it sends them to Cuba. These carpetbaggers, as you would call them in America, know that the first change in Government at home will throw them out; so while their tenure of office lasts they try to write as much as possible out of the people. The Cubans have to submit to the domination of a race inferior to themselves, and they are not content with that. They are determined to put down this oppression of their country. This feeling is general throughout Cuba and an outbreak may be expected at any time."

**Patriotism of the Cubans.**

"The Cubans in this country are all patriots. They love their own land, like the Irish. They are eager to fight, and the greatest difficulty is to restrain them from making some premature demonstration that would result disastrously to the cause. That is the task which confronts the leaders in America of the movement for Cuban freedom—to repress it temporarily, not to stimulate it."

"Fortunately we have at the head of the revolutionary party a man, Jose Marti, who possesses the necessary prudence. He is also a patriot. His boyhood shows this. When only 12 years old he and a schoolmate named Valdes Dominguez were implicated in writing an essay advocating Cuban independence. They were reported to the civil authorities and arrested. Seeing that they might become liable to imprisonment and perhaps death, Jose Marti avowed his guilt alone, responsible to save his schoolmates. He was put in the chain gang and compelled to work in the streets of Havana in irons. Then he was sent to Spain and apprenticed to a lawyer. He was admitted to the bar, but took the first opportunity to leave Spain and come to the United States. He has lived and is loved in many South American countries."

"He was the American Consul in New York of the Argentine Republic and other countries of South America October 10, 1891, when the anniversary of the outbreak of the last Cuban revolution occurred. At a meeting to celebrate the event he spoke in the city of Chicago. A Spanish newspaper censured him as the representative of countries friendly to Spain encouraging one of her dependencies to rebel. Marti immediately resigned all his consulates, being without any means of support, he has since supported himself as a teacher of the Spanish language. He devotes his evenings to instruction, his days to the cause."

## Clubs at the Lining Centers.

"The meeting in New York and Marti's speech stirred up his countrymen in America. Clubs began to be organized in Key West, Tampa, New York and other cities. Interest in the cause has lately been much stimulated by the appearance in Tampa two months ago of another Cuban patriot, but a native-born Cuban, General Rolloff. General Rolloff was born in Poland, but went to Cuba when quite young and engaged in the war for independence of 1895. His abilities as a soldier raised him to the rank of General. He was in command of the largest force of insurgents raised in the war at the invasion of Los Villars, when with 15,000 men he conducted a successful campaign."

"General Rolloff was in the United States of Colombia when he heard that the revolutionary party was in the struggle for two months ago. He at once returned to Tampa and communicated with Marti, who had been elected its President, and aided in reorganizing it."

"When he returned to Cuba he found 17 Cuban societies there. The number soon increased to 40. Now Key West is so well organized that every Cuban there belongs to one or more clubs, and every cigar factory is a club."

"Every place that has 20 Cubans is entitled to organize as a Cuban club. The Presidents of the different clubs in a town form a Council of Presidents, which exercises supervision over the action of all members and settles the local disputes. The objects of the clubs are the spreading of propaganda, the purchase of arms and munitions of war, the enlistment of men and the preparation for an outbreak at a moment's notice. Every member of a club is under the control of the Revolutionary party. There are no dissentients, but they stand solid to a man."

"With a leader like Marti, a man of his experience, education and capabilities, it is not to be expected that a foolhardy attempt will be made to achieve independence. He will not consent to a useless sacrifice of life such as took place in the long war of 1895-78. We fought ten long years and failed. Whatever is done this time will be done intelligently and in perfect accord with the patriots in Cuba. President Marti is in constant communication with all the revolutionary clubs, both in the United States and the rest of the continent, as well as clubs formed on the island. All he is waiting for now is to hear the word."

## Ready to Take Up Arms Again.

"We didn't want to force a revolution. Both in Cuba and the United States the leading Cubans who survived the last war were ready to take up arms again. In Tampa, Key West and New York there are 1,500 men ready to sail for Cuba at the word of command."

"Even the women have formed clubs in Key West and at Tampa a Woman's Revolutionary Club is forming. We expect that the American people will aid us in the struggle for independence. It seems a shame that the whole body of the American continent should be free and Cuba and the other West Indies remain colonies of European governments. In a name of the Monroe doctrine, Cuba is a dependency of Spain."

"Cuba does not desire to become a State of the American Union. Cubans admire the United States, but desire to become an independent country above all. They will,

no doubt, like to have this country as their protector and guide in the first few years of her independence."

Mr. Socorro spoke of the services of others, but dwelt little on what he had to do in the cause. Yet he was connected with the celebrated Virginius affair of 1873, being one of the Cuban patriots who were taken with the ship by the Spaniards. Of the captured, 53 had been executed and the same fate awaited the rest when the United States stepped in and compelled the Spanish Government to respect the flag under which the Virginius sailed.

There is a club in Chicago, of which R. Vidal is president. It has 25 members—about half the entire Cuban colony here—not counting women and children. Regular meetings are held twice a month. Many of them are married, so would not be likely to go to war. Within a short time all the Cubans here will, it is expected, be members of the club.

## COLONEL SAN BLACK.

A Sketch of the Soldier for Whom the Present Camp at Homestead Was Named—A Story Familiar to Many Pennsylvanians.

Samuel Brown Wylie Black, familiarly known as "Sam Black," was born on the "Hill," as it was called in early times, at what is now the northeast corner of Wylie avenue and Congress street. The whole square down to Washington street was known as "Black's orchard." In boyhood "Sam" was distinguished, being quick in temper, rash and somewhat unruly in social life and quite a trial to his theological father John Black, D. D. He was educated at the Western University, then situated on the north side of Cherry alley, between Second and Third streets, his father, Dr. Black, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce, being the instructors in the university.

Nearly all his college friends are gone. Nelson McCandless, Thos. Liggett, Jr., Abner Pentland, Geo. D. Bruce, M. D., and many others eminent in their day have been called to their rest. The special characteristics of Col. Sam Black were marked and emphatic, restless activity, ambition to lead united with fearlessness and



Samuel Brown Wylie Black.

daring courage. His first movement in military life was in joining the Duquesne Greys, the crack military company of the city, first under the command of Col. Baker, of the United States Army, afterward Capt. John Birmingham. When the Mexican war broke out, Col. Black entered the service and distinguished himself.

A familiar story in Pennsylvania. His career in the service of his country during the Southern rebellion is a familiar story in all Pennsylvania. He fell in front of his regiment, leading it to battle, a minie ball pierced his temple. He died when he would have chosen to die in the front of battle leading his men. Colonel Black was a much misunderstood man. He was sometimes accredited with loose views in morality and religion. Nothing could be more false. He was a sincere and earnest believer in the theology and religious belief which his eminent father had proclaimed from the pulpit for more than 50 years.

He came to the city of Pittsburgh at a time when it was eminent for brilliancy and power. W. W. Patterson, John D. Mahon, W. W. Irwin, Cornelius Darragh, Wilson McCandless, A. W. Loomis, Orlando Metcalf and other men eminent in all the departments of legal practice. At once he attracted a large clientele especially in the criminal branch of the law. He associated with himself Thomas Liggett, Jr., who was a fine lawyer and a most admirable office practitioner. The firm of Black & Liggett had a large and lucrative practice. After the death of Mr. Liggett he was associated with Reade McLaughlin, Esq., an accomplished lawyer and true, good gentleman.

His residence at Republic. In the practice of the law he was distinguished for his quickness and readiness in repartee. In his criminal practice he had for his adversaries Darragh, Mahon, Alden Marshall, Magnus Eyster et al. The dash of his manner and character attracted clients and won for him a good name. A special feature of his practice was that he was a warm and popular Whig, but he passed into the Democratic fold and thereafter did yeoman service to the Democratic party. On the stump he was a prime favorite of the masses. He was a daring and full of fire and daring audacity in his attacks upon the opposition.

In his practice at the bar he was ready, witty and full of that desperate resolve that wins every case, more logic or fact to sustain the verdict.

In old Quarter Sessions more than 50 years ago a prisoner was brought from jail to the courtroom for trial. He had no counsel. The Judge assigned Sam Black to defend him. He said they could retire and consult, that the counsel might advise his client. They retired. When Sam returned to the courtroom the Judge inquired if he had advised his client. Sam replied: "Your Honor, I found upon consultation that your friend had no defense to this charge and that he had better give bail to next term of the court." The learned Judge inquired: "What bail can he give?" "Sam," with unmoved countenance, replied: "I believe he has given leg bail, your honor." The matter, which was of a trivial character, passed without further notice.

Colonel Sam Black was a brave, fiery and gallant soldier. He was a logical and able lawyer. He was a warm friend and a good father. But he was always a man to stand for his acts.

## First-Class Cheap Excursions to Kansas City Via Pennsylvania Lines.

For the benefit of Knights of Pythias, their friends and the public generally, a series of very low rate excursions will be run to Kansas City over the Pennsylvania lines and connections about the middle of August. Rates, ticket conditions and details will be given later through this paper and by hand-bills.

## It Is Cheaper to Go to the Seashore Than to Stay at Home.

This can be done by taking advantage of the Pennsylvania Railroad seashore excursion. Thursday, August 5, Special train leaves Union station at 8:30 A. M. Tickets good on regular trains same date at 4:30, 7:10 and 8:10 P. M. Rate is \$1.00. The good is the privilege of stop off at Philadelphia on return trip.

## Have You a Vacant Room?

And wish to rent for 1st. Then do so. The Let Rooms Center-Word advertising columns of The Dispatch.

# THE COST OF LIVING

Compared Between Protected America and Free Trade England.

## CLOTHING CHEAP BUT FIT BADLY

Food Is More Expensive in Albion, but House Rents Not So High.

## BRITONS FORCED TO BE VERY SAVING

A topic of never-failing interest on both sides of the Atlantic is the relative cost of living in England and the United States. The English press, always ready with an opinion on this subject, has been discussing it for some days with an assiduity which, in view of the impending campaign, is somewhat suspicious, writes a London correspondent to the Philadelphia Press.

There has been published recently a report from the British Consul at Chicago on wages and the cost of living in the States of what we know as the Middle West. Whether this report was timed by the authorities here so as to make an appearance just before the election, we do not know, but it has unquestionably been used for election purposes.

It is held forth as a sort of soothing syrup for the disturbed spirits of those classes who have come out lately into their political heritage, and who, from the recklessness of new found freedom and the desperation engendered by long years of oppression, have threatened to upset things in this state, old land, both politically and socially. To adapt such a report to a purpose like this has not been easy, and we can hardly believe the undertaking has been successful.

## Larger Wages in America Admitted.

Not having read the report in full, we refrain from adverse criticism, except to say that the conclusions drawn from it in British newspapers we can do no otherwise than to dissent in the most emphatic terms. We cannot believe, in the first place, that such a statement is true, and in the second, if it is, it is not a very good one. Indeed, from what we have read of it, we know they are not; and even though, by any possibility, the statement of a British Consul should be found to justify them, we are positively certain that these opinions would find no countenance in the true facts of the case.

It is admitted in the comments of the press that wages in the United States are far, very far, in advance of what is paid in England. It is also admitted that the average earnings of the American worker will amount per week to double the sum pocketed by workers in the same line over here. But the cost of living—there is a difference, they tell us, and their assumption is that the relative difference in this respect is fully enough, if not more than enough, to make up in England's favor for the relative difference shown in the wage sheets of the two countries.

This position is taken and strenuously maintained by every English paper that has fallen under our notice since the matter came up for special discussion, and it will certainly be through no want of pleading on the part of our British friends that this notion is not crammed down the throats of the British public.

## An English Warning to Emigrants.

One paper, an influential London daily, warns those who are thinking of emigrating to the United States to look before they leap, and its warnings are emphasized by the astounding observations of the British workers, we think that he is much better off than his brother in America."

Now, what we propose to combat in this latter is the advice which we hold to be altogether baseless, that living in England is so much cheaper than it is with us; and, discarding the details for the present, we shall offer only a few cursory observations upon this point. The workers in each of our countries are so low a cost as claimed, it will surely transpire that living in general can be conducted at a low rate, for it is inconceivable that the general public would be so much poorer in England as to be forced to live on the bare necessities of life for the sake of articles by the daily laborer. What then are the facts?

As regards the cost of things to the average resident one sees at once how far from the truth is the advice which we hold to be altogether baseless, that living in England is so much cheaper than it is with us; and, discarding the details for the present, we shall offer only a few cursory observations upon this point. The workers in each of our countries are so low a cost as claimed, it will surely transpire that living in general can be conducted at a low rate, for it is inconceivable that the general public would be so much poorer in England as to be forced to live on the bare necessities of life for the sake of articles by the daily laborer. What then are the facts?

English Railway Travel Uncomfortable. Even though you get no conveniences, beyond that of a fair comfort, and the rate will be 4 cents a mile. Second-class costs about the same as the American first-class, that is, 3 cents a mile. Of course, you can take a third-class ticket if you like, which will cost you only 2 cents a mile. But your standing is impaired by riding third while others are riding first-class on the same train. You will "get there" just as soon, but you will neither be so comfortable in body nor so happy in mind.

At first-class hotels in large towns you will be entertained, of course, on the European plan. The lowest price for a fairly good room will be 4 and 6, with 1 and 2 for breakfast. Up to 1892 he was a warm and popular Whig, but he passed into the Democratic fold and thereafter did yeoman service to the Democratic party. On the stump he was a prime favorite of the masses. He was a daring and full of fire and daring audacity in his attacks upon the opposition.

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goods and workmanship in the clothing line prices in the two countries are about equal. And in higher grades the situation is something like this: The same goods which, when cut in the American style, and fitted with American exactness, and labeled according to the American quality of well-paid workmanship, would cost you in the land of the Stars and Stripes about \$45, you can get put together and hung on your back here for say \$25. But for the \$20 you may have saved in money you will be awfully dear in the sacrifice of comfort.

We write feelingly on this point, repeated experiments in cheap English clothing having fully convinced us that garments which cost so low a price are never properly made, that they never fit, and never give satisfaction. Nevertheless, you can get a good suit of clothes here—quite as good as any you can get in America. The only thing that, to do this, you must go to some fashionable, high-priced tailor—a man who keeps good hands and pays fair wages. Here you will find yourself quite well suited in both the literal and figurative sense. You will find, too, that the cost will be, if anything, a little more than your tailor in New York would have charged.

It would be ungenerous, after saying all this, not to make an admission favorable to the side of the American worker. He is cheerfully. We admit that in rents the Englishman has a decided advantage over us.

## House Rents Cheaper in England.

He can get shelter cheaper than we can, as a rule, though not in all cases. It would be awfully indeed if he could not, considering how much worse off he is at the week's end in wages. But against this advantage we may well instance with a very pardonable sensation of pride, the large proportion of American workmen who are above the necessity of paying rent, from the fact that they have become their own landlords.

These solemn London dailies in their comments upon the report of the British Consul at Chicago, are telling their fellow subjects, for election purposes, that working men seem to be "in no better condition to save money in the United States than in England." They say that, and more, and more that they are able to get, and more, to clothe and feed their families respectably, because prices are so high. When, however, they inform us incidentally, in the connection that, on the testimony of their own representative in that territory, something like one-half of the wage earners within the consular district of the Middle West, are living in their own houses, they give away the whole case. This is letting the cat out of the bag with a vengeance.

But people in both countries need something more than clothing and shelter. "Home is more than four square walls. It needs something to endear it."

In America the ordinary workman thinks that home, to be real home, should have a carpet on the floor, a piece of furniture, a musical instrument in the parlor.

## American Workmen Live Better.

And if the cost of things is so much less here than in the United States, or, in other words, if English wages have the same buying power in England as American wages have in America, why is it that the class of English workmen are not brightened generally in the same way? The American workman likes meat, and, as a rule, he eats it from two to three times a day. He gets it from most sections of the country at trifling cost.

With spring chickens obtainable at 25 cents each, and a good, big fowl for roasting or boiling at from 30 to 40 cents, he can occasionally treat himself, to even such a luxury as that. But more meat is not so easily come by. Chickens fly too high altogether to ever sit, except on the very rarest occasions, on the table of the working man. If you can pick up a fowl here for 65 cents, you are lucky. In America, where the price of a good fowl is about 25 cents, the few that are available—at about the attitude of from 80 cents to \$1.25. Here is another instance of the direct cheapness, so to speak, of living in England.

Of course they tell us here that working people do not need such delicacies as these. If they do not, it is well they do not. We are told indeed that they do not need much meat of any kind, and here again are congratulations in order for how on earth could they get much, if they needed it ever so badly. For our own table, we are paying on the outskirts of London, 22 cents a pound for what is called a good roast of beef, and 18 cents for a good roast of mutton chops even more than this.

## A Case Directly in Point.

Recently, in a market town about 50 miles from London, we put down \$2 for a leg of mutton weighing nine pounds, and when you consider that to thousands of agricultural laborers living in the vicinity of that market town, \$2 is a very small sum, you only enough meat to last a medium-sized family a couple of days, represents two-thirds of a week's income, you will get some idea both of what wages are in this country and of the direct cheapness of living in England. So strenuously contended for over here just at this time, that the English workman is as well off relatively as the workman in the United States. Such an idea is all moonshine.

To be sure the English workman manages to live much cheaper than the American. He is compelled to do so because his earnings are so much smaller. He does it, however, not because prices are lower, but rather as the result of the economy he is forced to practice. He is not a miser, but he is a miser in the heroic effort to cut his cost according to the small measure of cloth doled out to him.

## THE DALTONS' LATEST.

Two of the Gang Hold Up a Woman Chief in an Oklahoma Bank—They Make Away With \$20,000 Citizens With Guns and Bows in Pursuit.

ELENO, O. T., July 27.—Eleeno was thrown into a fever of excitement 10 this morning by screams of help coming from the Bank of Eleeno. The screams were from Mrs. S. W. Sawyer, wife of the President of the bank, who had just been held up by two robbers, who had also robbed the bank of \$10,000. At 10:30 a stranger entered the bank, stepped up to the cashier's window and made inquiry about some town lots. Then he stepped to a desk and commenced writing. In a moment another stranger stepped to the cashier's desk, and, presenting a gun at Mrs. Sawyer's head, demanded that she hand out all the money in the bank. She stepped to the vault and handed him all the packages of bills in the vault safe, and what was in the daily change drawer, aggregating about \$10,000.

The man who was writing at the desk stepped to the door and handed it to the robbers. The robbers mounted horses and rode away. Mrs. Sawyer was the only person in the bank who was not hurt. The robbers were pursued by a posse of citizens on horseback and in buggies, with ropes and fully armed, in pursuit. The robbers had only about 15 minutes' start. They were well mounted and armed to the teeth. They headed for the Dalton rendezvous on the Granite mountains in the Wichita reservation.

## DROWNED OUT SOUTHERN FARMERS.

Thousands of Them Must Be Fed by Charity for at Least Three Weeks.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—The relief boat Danube has left here with a second lot of rations for the red and black rivers and Bayou des Glaises. The number of sufferers is 1,200 of whom 400 are in the Bayou above Cataboula, about 600 in Cataboula, 600 in Concordia, 200 on Bayou des Glaises and the remainder in Franklin, on the Bonf river and Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana and Assumption.

It will be necessary to feed these people three weeks longer, after which time they will all be out of water and most of them have a crop of some kind planted.

# BRIGHT, WITTY MEN.

Character Sketches of National Chairmen Carter and Harrity.

## MANY ATTRIBUTES IN COMMON.

Both Are of One Religion and the Same Type of Citizenship.

## THEY WORK WITHOUT GLORY OR PROFIT

Of course the religious preferences of candidates and campaigners have nothing to do with politics, yet politicians will talk about them. It is not strange, therefore, that in the cloakrooms of the Senate and House, as well as in other places where politicians congregate, there should have been a great deal of comment during the past week on the fact that the two leading candidates for the Presidency, both adherents of the Presbyterian Church, and one of them a ruling elder in it, should each have selected or approved a Roman Catholic, and a Roman Catholic of Irish descent at that, for Chairman of the National Committee which is to conduct the campaign.

Some of the older Senators and Representatives who still bear the scars of the terrible fights in the old Know-nothing days are disposed to believe that the millennium is not far off, as they think of Thomas Henry Carter managing the Republican National Committee's work and William Francis Harrity managing the Democratic National Committee's work, with the certainty that there will be no allusions to "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion."

## Carter and Harrity as Specimens.

Both Carter and Harrity, by the way, are excellent specimens of that fine type of our citizens—the Irishman born in America. They have been here since they were in the Celtic character, and in addition some of the best traits of "Young America." In personal appearance, as a Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald, they are more like Americans than Irishmen. Either would be taken for a Yankee in any part of New England without his eye-glasses, and, as all the world knows, Chairman Carter looks more like the pictorial "Brother Jonathan" than the original Brother Jonathan Trumbull himself. Both Chairman Carter and Chairman Harrity are full of wit and humor, coming honestly by them from their forebears. Both are such thorough business men that they have been known to handle the casual observer might not think they had any fun in them, Chairman Carter particularly having a very solemn appearance, such as we usually associate with the judge on the bench, and with a very serious air to him in concealing the fact that he is only in the 30's yet, but when he has time, and especially when he gets away from his desk, he is funny, meaning thereby as entertaining as any man I know.

So great is the admiration of the Gridiron Club last winter was written that Chairman Carter, and when I have said that I have said everything that could be said on that score, for all the wits of Washington were there at one time, and another, Chairman Harrity, who was always in the night, humor steals quietly out, sometimes even when he is talking business, as when he said the other day in discussing what house should be taken for the National Committee, "I would like to see a house with a sword, who was to engage it, that he must be sure that there wasn't a dead Indian under the house" before taking it, alluding to the belief of the gamblers in Helena that bad luck resides in houses built over Indian graves.

## Harrity Has a Modest Wit.

Chairman Harrity's wit is more modestly kept than Chairman Carter's, but it flashes out every now and then in a delightful fashion. I know of nothing in recent repartee better than his reply to Lieutenant Governor Sheehan when the latter came to him at Chicago during the Sunday before the convention met, and when it was still possible to nominate somebody else beside ex-President Cleveland, and said to him in his most insinuating manner: "Mr. Harrity, what would Pennsylvania do if New York should cast her 72 votes on the first ballot for Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania?" "Governor," replied Harrity at once, in his low, distinct tones, and with a slight smile on his face, "Pennsylvania would return the vote to Cleveland."

To be fully appreciated this remark ought to be framed in the circumstances which made it as wise as it was witty, and as courageous as it was either. The Pennsylvania delegation, which, with its 64 votes, almost counterbalanced the 72 votes of the New York delegation. The Pennsylvania delegation was for Cleveland if he could be elected upon the first or second ballots, but two-thirds of the delegation were personal friends of Governor Pattison, who, if their choice had been absolutely free, would personally have preferred his nomination to that of Cleveland.

## No Salary in the Position.

These men had made it thoroughly well understood in Chicago that if Cleveland was not nominated on the second ballot, on the third ballot they would take the delegation's 64 votes to Pattison. Of course Sheehan knew all this (and Harrity knew that he knew it) when he went to try to persuade him to do on the first ballot what he would have to do on the third. If Harrity had faltered or pattered in that one-minute interview Cleveland might not have been nominated.

Nevertheless, the expression that the Chairmen of the party National Committees get large salaries is all a mistake. They get no salaries at all. Senator Quay said to me the other day in speaking of this: "I wish it had been true, as was reported in Pennsylvania, that I got a salary of \$50,000 a year as Chairman of the Republican National Committee. If I had I don't believe I would have resigned, but, as a matter of fact, I never got a dollar of salary, and neither did any other Chairman of any National Committee. Why, no Chairman ever had his necessary expenses paid until I insisted that mine must be paid. Instead of getting a salary the Chairman of the Committee usually has to put his hand down in his own pocket at the end of the campaign to pay debts of the committee."

Senator Quay, like Senator Brist, thinks there is neither glory nor profit in National Committee chairmanship, and that is just what the Chairman of a National Committee is sure of in the ingratitude of the candidates and the party, whether he is successful or unsuccessful.

Nevertheless in all ways he is found, even though he is a Republican, and at this time, the search is along one, who will take the place for whatever power and prominence there is in it, and take the chances on getting something more. It is true that, of course, a member of the Constitution of the United States or in the Revised Statutes or in any of the rules or regulations of the Civil Service Commission which forbids a poor man, like Chairman Carter, for example, who has no private fortune, from taking gifts for his support from the wealthy faithful of the party during the arduous months of the campaign when it is impossible for him to give any appreciable time to his private affairs.

Shut Your Eyes To the representations of unscrupulous dealers who tell you that their bogus nostrums and loathsome bitters are identical with or akin to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Such statements are false. Ask for, and insist upon, the genuine, and you will receive the well ascertained remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, kidney disorder and the infirmities incident to age.

To destroy vermin on the human head and body use Bugine, with an atomizer, and afterward wash well with soap and water. Bugine is absolutely pure and perfectly harmless. 25 cents at all dealers.

Passer action and perfect health result from the use of Dr. J. C. Little's Early Rising, a perfect little pill. Very small; very sure.

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WE'D rather take \$5 to \$10 less for our Made-to-Measure Suits than to carry them to next year. You'll find \$20 and \$25 Suits better value than ever. Same can be said of the \$5, \$6 and \$7 Trousers—several ollars reduced.

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WATCH CHAINS.

We will, for this week only, sell a Ladies' or Gents' Rolled Plate Watch Chain, WARRANTED FIVE YEARS FOR WEAR, at the unheard of low price of \$1.50 each.

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July 27-1892

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL CO., LTD.

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SEVENTEEN YEARS ASLEEP.

Minnesota Has a Rip Van Winkle Who Puzzles the Physicians—He Remains Awake Two Weeks a Year, and Suffers the Rest of the Time.

QUINCY, MISS., July 27.—Minnesota's modern Rip Van Winkle, Mr. Herman Harms, who has slept almost incessantly for the past 17 years, has once more started out of his sleep. His case is most phenomenal, and is attracting more attention from day to day.

Within the past year he has been visited by several prominent physicians for the object of medical enlightenment. It is now about one year since he was last awake, at which time he remained awake for a period of two weeks, taking the normal amount of sleep.

Mr. Harms is now living on the Bugmann farm, one mile and a half east of the place. He moved here about three years ago from near Utica, this State.

Some seven years since, when Mr. Harms was residing in Illinois, he was attacked by a severe fever and had intense pains in his head. After the fever subsided he passed away into a sleeplessness came upon him.

Cold Climate Had No Effect.

His physicians advised him to try living in a colder climate, whereupon he moved to Minnesota. This was in 1875. During his stay in Illinois he did not sleep continuously but since coming to this State he has slept all of the time, with the exception of 18 months beginning with 1881, two months in 1889 and two weeks last July.

While he is sleeping he can only be aroused by his wife touching him gently on his head. Calling or shaking him will not arouse him in the least. In this particular his is a